

# Marshal Foch Leaves for the Rhine Front To-day; Ex-Kaiser Learns Fate; Allies Demand His Surrender

## U. S. Fliers to Hop Across at Any Moment

Preparations Completed and Guardships at Ocean Stations; Motors Declared in Fine Shape

## Towers May Not Wait for NC-4

Crews Are Rested and Eager to Start Flight at Earliest Opportunity

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 11.—With the navy's transatlantic flight guardships at their ocean stations, and the big seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3 declared after inspection to have been uninjured by their long trip from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., indications tonight were that the planes will start on their 1240-mile "hop" for the Azores at the first instant Commander John H. Towers decides the weather is favorable.

Preparations virtually are completed, and it is believed the aviators will not sacrifice a favorable opportunity by waiting for the delayed NC-4. The airman held a closed conference after examining the planes to-day, but the decisions reached were not announced.

The NC-1 was refueled after her propellers had been shifted and minor repairs effected. The motors on both planes are in excellent shape. The crews are rested and eager for the trip.

May Make False Starts.  
Officers expressed satisfaction with the result of the long coastal flight here. Although their machines were four times driven from their course by shifting winds, such as are expected in mid-ocean, they were enabled by their navigation apparatus to correct errors within two minutes.

A warning has been issued to the public to be prepared for false starts, as it is intended to "hop off" with exceptionally heavy loads of fuel, and the planes may be compelled to return if the loads prove excessive.

Officers directing the naval flight said the question of whether the NC-4 "hops off" with the other two planes depends upon the time she arrives here, as favorable weather may cause the NC-1 and NC-3 to start with little warning. The elevator of the NC-1 was injured by bumping into a motor boat on landing and a leak in the gravity tank of the NC-3 needs repairing, but these repairs are not expected to take long.

The start probably will be made without further trial flights if weather conditions in mid-ocean seem favorable. Conditions at sea were declared bad to-day.

May Fly at Night  
When the start is made the planes probably will fly the first part of the "hop" at night, hoping to leave the fog area when they get 400 miles out. The planes will be manned by crews of five. A speed of sixty miles an hour is expected to be made, with the weather determining the altitude.

The planes yesterday carried 25,000 pounds each. The overseas flight will be attempted with 28,000 pound burdens.

Plans for the return trip from the goal at Plymouth, England, have not been determined, but it is not expected that the seaplanes will fly back.

## New Devices Make Sea Flight Safer

Aerial Sextant and Drift Speed and Course Indicators Navy Inventions

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The important part played by three delicate instruments in the transatlantic flight now being attempted by the American navy was made known to-day by the department in descriptions of the aerial sextant, the drift and speed indicator, and the course and distance indicator, with which all the NC planes are equipped. These instruments, the navy announced, were invented and designed especially for use in overseas navigation.

It was explained that no airplane has ever flown far enough to sea to warrant use of the sun, moon and stars for fixing a position, as is done by seagoing vessels. Navigation on the transatlantic flight, therefore, is an experiment which the special instruments were designed to meet.

Describing the three instruments, the statement said:  
"Since the time of Columbus celestial bodies have been used to locate the position at sea, but to do this a clear day has been necessary. For this flight, however, an instrument has been devised that will enable the air navigator to locate his position regardless of

## Wilson May Call Off War-Time Prohibition

NEW YORK TRIBUNE Special Article Service  
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)  
PARIS, May 11.—If President Wilson, upon his return to the United States, finds an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a change in the liquor restrictions incident to the war, it is highly probable that he will withdraw them.

There is no possibility that the President will move for a resubmission of the prohibition amendment. Of course, he cannot set aside the present amendment. The most Mr. Wilson could do would be to advise Congress to take steps to repeal the amendment, but this could not be accomplished within two years.

So far as the President is concerned, therefore, the amendment will become operative on the date specified.

## Fifteen Million Bought Bonds In Fifth Loan

Quota Taken Throughout Country Without Material Assistance From Banks, the Treasury Announces

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Fifteen million Americans sought Victory Liberty notes in the campaign which closed last night, according to estimates received to-day by the Treasury from Federal Reserve banks. This compares with about 21,000,000 purchases in the first loan, 17,000,000 in the third, 9,400,000 in the second and 4,900,000 in the first.

A few additional reports of subscriptions came in to-day, but no attempt was made to tabulate them, and the Treasury announced that the official total probably would not be known until May 20. The total as compiled stood at \$3,849,000,000, but late reports emphasized the earlier indications that the loan had been heavily oversubscribed.

Reports from all districts indicate that in practically the entire country the quota was taken without material assistance from the banks," said a Treasury announcement.

Federal Reserve district committees estimated the number of subscribers in their territories as follows: Minneapolis, 1,000,000; Chicago, 1,200,000; Cleveland, 1,500,000; Boston, 940,000; Philadelphia, 1,500,000; San Francisco, 800,000; Kansas City, 900,000. The other districts could not estimate accurately their subscribers, but based on the totals up to 15,000,000, the Treasury announced.

In New England 904 cities and towns had achieved their quotas before the close of the campaign. The following were: Maine, 250; Vermont, 198; New Hampshire, 160; Massachusetts, 159; Connecticut, 120; Rhode Island, 17. The Union district estimates its total at more than \$745,000,000, of which the City of Chicago subscribed about \$240,000,000 without the aid of its banks.

## Bones of Infant Found in Cellar

Newark Woman Is Held; Analysis To Be Made of Charred Remains

NEWARK, N. J., May 11.—The police here are holding Mrs. Albert J. Hanglin, of 54 Howard Street, following the discovery to-day in the cellar of her home of the charred bones of an infant.

Mrs. Hanglin says she contracted last December to care for the four-months-old baby of John Esdorn, who had been left a widower with five children. A few days later, she says, she returned from the store to find the baby carriage in which the child lay alive. She says she took the body into the cellar and buried it there.

When Esdorn inquired about the infant, she says, he was told the child had been sent away to the country. Later he became suspicious and notified the children's society, which started an investigation. Yesterday Mrs. Hanglin told her husband what had happened and he at once informed the police. An analysis will be made of the bones recovered by County Physician Warren in an effort to determine whether the baby was burned to death.

## Mother Finds Bulge in Boy's Coat Only a Bomb

"Russell, what have you in your pocket?" demanded Mrs. Theodore Gordon, of 150 Sheridan Street, Brooklyn, as her fourteen-year-old son sat down at the dinner table yesterday with the right-hand pocket of his Sunday jacket bulging.

"I don't know," replied Russell, truthfully if conventionally. "I found it in the lot at Euclid and Dumont Avenue," and he managed with some difficulty to haul out what appeared to be a varnished ball of cord with a perfectly obvious fuse hanging from one end.

"Take it right back where you found it," commanded his mother and Russell did so under the supervision of his father, who then called a patrolman. At the Liberty Avenue police station an inspector from the bureau of combustibles declared that it was a real bomb and not a Fourth of July contrivance. It was labeled, inside the wrapped cord, "127509 Ludov. K. nonen Schleg. Light fuse and hold twenty-five seconds before casting."

## Fight Planned On Prohibition In Congress

Amendment and War Measure To Be Attacked From Two Angles by Representatives Haskell and Gallivan

## Legion to Take Hand

Fighters Out for Light Wines and Beer for the Workingmen of Country

Action in a nation-wide fight against prohibition is to begin with the opening of Congress next Monday. The headquarters of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, announced yesterday that the enforcement of prohibition will be attacked from two angles. They are:

The Federal prohibition amendment, due to become effective next January 16, will be attacked by Representative Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn. He will introduce in Congress a resolution for the repeal of the amendment. Another resolution will be introduced by him calling for a referendum vote of each state on the prohibition amendment.

The Sheppard amendment to the agricultural war emergency measure, which makes prohibition effective next July 1, will be attacked by Representative James A. Gallivan, of Massachusetts.

Test Case Planned  
The anti-prohibition forces thus hope to put prohibition to a test in Congress before it becomes effective throughout the country.

Mr. Haskell yesterday, in a statement outlining the association's proposed fight, declared that prohibition savored of a "dictatorship."

"If prohibition by force is permitted to stand free America will soon be faced with a series of blue laws, which will make honest people feel like criminals when they attempt to exercise personal liberty," said Mr. Haskell.

"When we come to consider that the history of prohibition in this country has been a chain of statutory enactments and that it has never been really sought by the people, I believe that Congress, if it must meddle at all with the state, should have consideration enough for the will of the people to specify that constitutional prohibition must be ratified in a referendum to the people of the several states."

May Seek Repeal

"I am going to Washington next Thursday or Friday to begin my campaign against Federal prohibition along these lines. I shall hold conferences with my friends as soon as I get there. Some of them voted for the amendment, but now that they have had opportunity to observe that state legislatures have ratified the amendment when the people of the states, or some of the states, had already repeatedly voted down prohibition, I know Congressmen are frightened and fair-minded enough to reverse their vote."

"I am going to ask that the Federal prohibition amendment be resubmitted. The time is coming, anyhow, when the people will demand the referendum on this and all other matters restricting their liberties or changing their conduct in affairs which are not of themselves immoral or evil. If it be necessary to introduce a measure calling for a repeal I will do that, but my plan is to ultimately let that repeat rest with the people and not with the legislature."

If Congress had the power to call for and obtain ratification from the necessary number of states for a popular election of United States Senators as a perpetual rule it ought certainly to have the authority to call for a popular election on a matter which involves the individual and inherent rights of the citizen as prohibition does."

Legion Against Prohibition  
Charles H. Duell, Jr., delegate-at-large from New York State at the St. Louis convention of the American Legion, declared on his return last night that the sentiment among the soldier and sailor delegates against prohibition was such that he was certain that when the legion is fully organized and meets next November in Minneapolis light wines and beer for workingmen will go over the top with a bang.

Mr. Duell offered the resolution declaring for light wines and beers at the meeting of the New York State Committee when it organized in St. Louis. He said that the feeling toward prohibition among the soldiers could be guessed at from the fact that there were only two votes recorded against the following resolution:

"Whereas, the officers and enlisted men of the American army, navy and Marine Corps, while more than two million of their number were fighting abroad and at least another two million were engaged in military service of the United States, have had no chance or opportunity to express their opinion on the question of light wines and beer, the use of which was permitted by the American army in France by military order; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the New York State Committee of the American Legion, eliminating whiskey, the saloon and liquors containing an obviously high alcoholic percentage that the sale of light wines and beer should be permitted to continue in the United States."

## Allied Forces Prepare to Attack Petrograd

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Entente forces are preparing military operations, with Helsingfors as a base, for an attack upon Petrograd, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the "Aften Tidningen." Fifty thousand troops are expected to take part in the operation, according to the dispatch, which says that French cruisers are now lying in the Gulf of Finland, off Helsingfors.

## National Union Of Tenants Is Started Here

Representatives of Seventy Trade Organizations Are Present, and Membership of 5,000,000 Is Sought

Rent disputes in several instances were adjusted yesterday in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, which long has been the centre of "rent strikes," but the organization of a national tenants' union was started at a meeting held at 175 East Broadway, under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades and representatives of seventy unions, including the Brownsville Tenants' Union, attended.

It was said that a membership of 5,000,000 in the national tenants' union was the immediate aim, and that the organization probably would affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

"It is our object," said Morris Feinstein, assistant secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, "to organize every tenant in the country who favors collective action against rent profiteering. So far the tenants' union represents seventy organizations, with a membership of more than 200,000."

Plan Strikes Everywhere

"It is the purpose of the national union to order strikes in all sections of the country where the rents are exorbitant, and we purpose to be active everywhere that rent payers have grievances. The national union will support tenants' strikes wherever they are voted."

Judge Jacob Panken asserted that the tenants' union would be a power in politics, and could compel special sessions of legislatures to authorize the construction of municipal tenements in cities which suffered from greedy landlords.

The only method which will be pur-

Continued on page ten

## Peek Charges Politics Killed Price Fixing

Plans of Board Continually Interfered With by Mysterious Influences, Asserts Former Chairman

## Glass Attitude Shifted

Asks Whether Results Conflicted With "State Socialism 1920 Platform"

WASHINGTON, May 11.—George N. Peek, chairman of the defunct Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, in a statement issued here to-day "as a private citizen," charged the Administration with playing politics in forcing abandonment of Secretary Redfield's scheme for stabilizing prices through voluntary agreements with the trades.

In an answering statement late tonight Secretary of the Treasury Glass charged that the industrial board had been "hopelessly committed to an unsound and dangerous policy," that it had repeatedly disregarded warnings to change its ways, and that Mr. Peek "has persistently and consistently practiced deception in nearly every public statement he has made."

Reviewing the history of the board and attempting to analyze the situation which brought its demise, Mr. Peek found many inconsistencies in the attitude of Administration leaders. He charged Secretary of the Treasury Glass with a direct reversal of his position with reference to the board, saying he forsook the board after having recommended its creation to the President.

Attorney General Palmer's opinion, Mr. Peek said, is "inapplicable," but "has been used as a basis for the abandonment of the board's plan."

Three Explanations Suggested

"Did the present opponents of the board fail to foresee the far-reaching results to be achieved, and was the growing importance and power of the board's policy too powerful a political engine to leave outside the Administration's arsenal and in the hands of a non-partisan board?" Mr. Peek asked. "Does the Administration plan for 1920 platform of state socialism, which it now finds inconsistent with the re-

Continued on page three

## Terms of Treaty Read to Wilhelm: Former Empress Shows Emotion

Rumor That He Tried Suicide

## "Temps" Says Dutch Report Receipt of Extradition Note

AMERONGEN, Friday, May 9 (By The Associated Press).—An official abstract of the preliminary peace terms published in the Dutch newspapers, which was retranslated and read to the former German Emperor to-day, has aroused considerable excitement among the members of the Hohenzollern party. An inkling concerning what the Entente intended to do in connection with bringing William Hohenzollern to trial had reached the German officials earlier in the week. They communicated the information to the former Empress, who displayed signs of marked emotion, but decided to await the appearance of a fuller official report before making the news known to her husband.

A special messenger motored to Arnhem Thursday to procure a copy of the local newspaper. Meanwhile the former Emperor continued his usual occupation of sawing logs, but apparently he is suffering from ever-growing nervous excitement. His saw worked as never before, and his physician, Dr. Forster, who assisted him, was completely exhausted at lunch time.

How the former Emperor took the news the correspondent was unable to ascertain, as every one in the castle is sworn to secrecy regarding happenings. Rumors were circulated in the village that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but these are considered canards, since his attendants are quite calm.

The former ruler looked wonderfully well as he walked out to his sawing this morning. It seems he intends to stay in Holland, if he can, through the summer, as further precautions have been taken around the castle. The former Emperor is surrounded by a high fence along the entire side of the moat.

PARIS, May 11.—The "Temps" publishes a note from the Dutch Legation at Paris declaring that the demand for the extradition of the former German Emperor has reached Holland.

## Silesia Renounces "Desperate" Peace

LONDON, May 11.—The chief president and Central Council of Silesia, according to a wireless message, have issued a proclamation renouncing the peace treaty and declaring that the interference of the greater part of Upper Silesia cannot produce a lasting peace, but "only a peace of desperation for Silesia."

The proclamation calls on the Silesians "to let the world know we will not submit to such a peace."

## Harden Assails Germany for Treaty Stand

Provisions Would Have Been Softened if Delegates Placed Their Cards on the Table, He Declares

BERLIN, May 11.—Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin "Zukunft," writing on the peace treaty, says: "The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the people, but could one really have expected them otherwise?"

"The Germans have not given very convincing mental guarantees during the six months since the revolution that they have changed their system; on the contrary, the present government and the press have used the same methods of incitement, the same tricks of bluff, as under the old rule of the petty nobility."

"The government's proclamations and speeches are only bad copies of the Kaiser's time. The whole press resounds in protests and has started a campaign of incitement against the Allies, couched in violent language. It is agitating for refusal to sign the treaty, and to what use? All must know that the Allies, by keeping up the blockade and occupying the coal districts, can force Germany to sign whatever they want."

"The Allies have been threatened that Germany would join the Bolsheviks. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment."

"Germany should have sent men who would have laid their cards on the table and got the Allies to understand that some of the conditions were unacceptable. If Germany showed its good will to do what is in its power to comply with the Allies' requests the Allies would see that conditions were changed in favor of Germany, because they know there must be a Germany and that it is impossible to destroy the German people."

## Lichnowsky Says Terms Equal "Annihilation"

PARIS, May 11.—Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador at London, commenting on the peace terms to the correspondent of the "Temps," said:

"Such a peace would be equivalent to the annihilation of Germany. It is acceptable only with serious modifications. I suppose it is meant as a basis for negotiations."

"After Napoleon Europe did not hold the French people responsible. This peace is a peace of violence. It appears to me to have been dictated under the influence of Foch."

Mathias Erzberger, who was head of the German armistice commission, said in an interview to-day: "All the propositions made to us are unacceptable and unrealistic."

## Edith Cavell Shot 4 Times, Body Shows

Body Will Be Removed To-morrow for Trip to England for Interment

BRUSSELS, May 11.—The removal of the body of Edith Cavell for interment in England will take place on Tuesday. Miss Cavell was the English nurse who was executed summarily by the Germans in 1915 for aiding prisoners to cross the frontier into Holland. Her body was exhumed at Brussels on March 17 and placed in a double coffin of zinc and oak and conveyed to the city of Namur. The body was found in a black dress under a blue cloak, and there was a black hat beside it. The body was well preserved and the features were perfectly recognizable.

It is understood that the examination following the exhumation revealed that the nurse's death was instantaneous. She was struck by four bullets, two of which entered the right side and two the left, one of them piercing the heart.

On Tuesday the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage drawn by six black horses and taken to the Gare du Nord. Military honors will be rendered at the Gare du Nord and at the station. The long route of the cortege has been arranged in order to enable the public to pay its last respects. The gun carriage will be preceded and followed by British troops with bands. The Belgian army also will be represented.

The coffin will be entrained for Ostend, where it will be placed aboard a British warship and transported to Dover. In London a military escort will be provided, and the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage, covered with the Union Jack and drawn to Westminster Abbey, where funeral services will take place.

## Six German Envoys Depart for Berlin to Discuss Treaty With Government

Foe's Comments On Pact Filed

## Notes Request That Prisoners of War Be Freed at Once

LONDON, May 11.—Marshal Foch is returning to the Rhine front to-morrow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Paris.

VEPSAILLES, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—Six members of the German peace mission left Versailles last night for Berlin. They include the labor leader, Carl Legien, head of the German Trades Union Confederation; Privy Councillor Eberbach, representative of the Ministry of Railroads; and Herr Schmidt, of the Foreign Office. All three men rank as commissioners next in importance to the plenipotentiaries. They have been charged with carrying on direct discussions of the situation with the German government.

Want Prisoners Freed  
The German delegation at Versailles, in notes transmitted Saturday night to M. Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, proposes changes in the clauses of the peace treaty covering labor problems, and asks that prisoners of war be returned immediately after the signing of the preliminaries.

The notes suggest the holding of a joint labor convention at Versailles for consideration of the points raised. Satisfaction is expressed with the labor clauses in general, but it is pointed out that they cover principles already in force in Germany and that they do not go far enough.

Food for Prisoners Asked  
The Germans suggest that the labor agreement be considered at the proposed conference along the lines of the conclusions of the labor conference of July, 1917.

The note relating to prisoners criticizes the clause dealing with the return of prisoners of war and asks that they be returned immediately after the signing of preliminaries and that adequate supplies of food and clothing be guaranteed them. It is considered in peace conference circles that the treaty as it stands provides amply for this point.

The notes have not yet been considered by the council of four, but will be taken up to-morrow.

Wilson Helps Draft Replies

Other communications from the German peace mission were submitted to-day in sealed envelopes through the French liaison officer to the French Foreign Office. The Foreign Office alone is cognizant of the nature of the documents.

The replies which the council of four sent to the preceding German notes, made public Saturday, were drawn up, according to the "Temps," with the personal and particularly active collaboration of President Wilson.

Herr Giesberts, Count Oberndorf and several other Germans attended mass to-day, while the usual small party went to the Protestant church. The remainder of the day on German counter propositions to the Entente demands.

Rantzau May Leave This Week  
It is considered possible that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will leave some time this week for Berlin to consult with the government.

The counter proposals on which the subordinate members of the delegation are busily at work are not expected to be ready before next week. That they are to be of considerable length is surmised by the fact of the purchase to-day by the Germans of 20,000 sheets of paper.

During the day, as on Saturday, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau took a long promenade in the park with five of his colleagues, evidently discussing with them the terms of the treaty. Later the count took his usual automobile drive.

## Counter Proposals Discussed in Berlin

Cabinet Council, Ebert Presiding, Talks of New Terms; Two More Envoys Are Sent

BERLIN, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Cabinet Council, under the chairmanship of President Ebert, discussed to-day the counter-proposals, which the German delegation at Versailles will make to the Allied and associated powers.